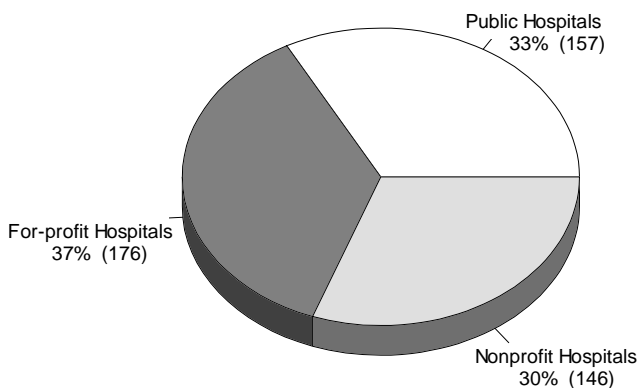


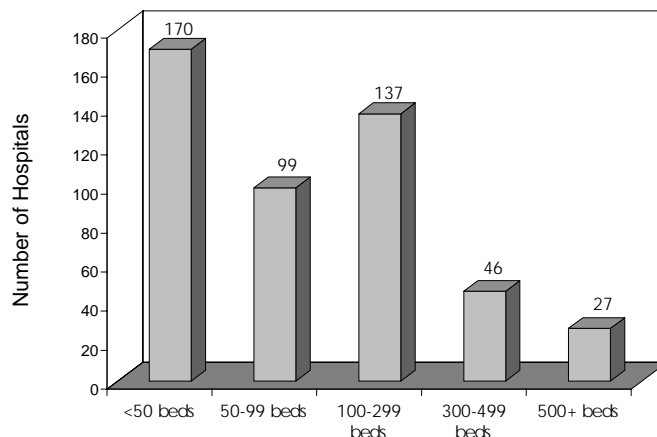
# TEXAS ACUTE CARE HOSPITAL FACT SHEET

## Acute Care Hospitals by Ownership Type Texas, August 1998



- There were 479 Texas acute care hospitals as of August 1998.
- Thirty-seven percent of the Texas hospitals were owned by for-profit (investor-owned) organizations.
- The majority of for-profit hospitals (89%) and nonprofit hospitals (79%) were located in metropolitan (urban) areas.
- The majority of public hospitals (75%) were located in non-metropolitan (rural) areas.

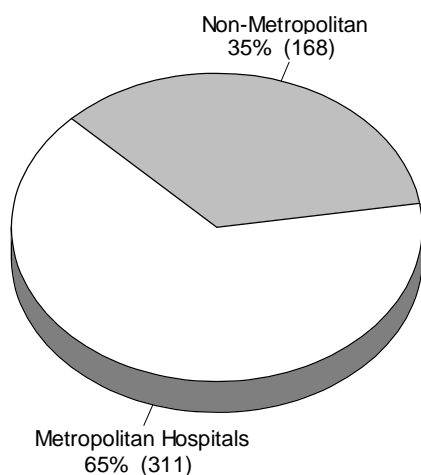
## Acute Care Hospitals by Licensed Beds Texas, August 1998



- Thirty-five percent (170) of the hospitals had less than 50 beds.
- Of the total 73,054 hospital beds in the state, 21% were public, 45% were nonprofit, and 34% were for-profit.
- Average number of beds per acute care hospitals in the state was 153.
- Average number of beds for the following types of hospitals were:

<i>Metropolitan.....</i>	<b>202</b>	<i>Public.....</i>	<b>98</b>
<i>Non-metropolitan....</i>	<b>60</b>	<i>Nonprofit.....</i>	<b>222</b>
		<i>For-profit.....</i>	<b>143</b>

## Acute Care Hospitals by Location Texas, August 1998

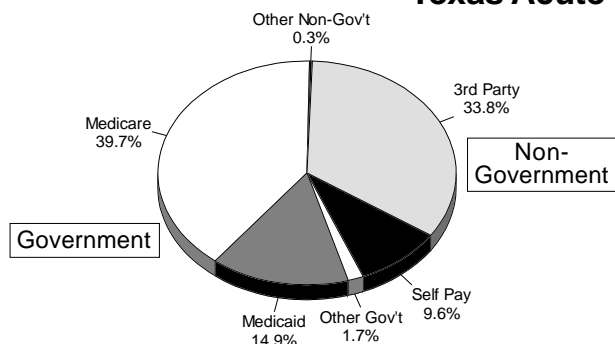


- Sixty-five percent of Texas hospitals were located in metropolitan areas.
- Of the 168 non-metropolitan area hospitals, 70% were public, 18% were nonprofit, and 12% were for-profit.
- Of the 311 metropolitan area hospitals, 50% were for-profit, 37% were nonprofit, and 13% were public.
- Metropolitan area hospitals operated 86% of the 73,054 beds in the state; non-metropolitan area facilities operated the remaining 14%.

**Source:** 1998 Directory of Active Hospitals, Bureau of Licensing and Compliance, Texas Department of Health; Hospital Tracking Database, Bureau of State Health Data and Policy Analysis, Texas Department of Health

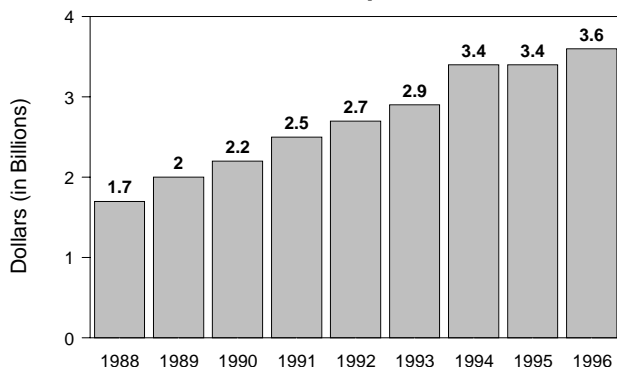
**Prepared by:** Bureau of State Health Data and Policy Analysis, Texas Department of Health, 1100 W. 49th Street, Austin, Texas 78756-3199  
Phone : 512-458-7347 Fax: 512-458-7332 Website: [http://www.tdh.state.tx.us/programs/shd&pa/a\\_shdpa.htm](http://www.tdh.state.tx.us/programs/shd&pa/a_shdpa.htm)

## Gross Patient Revenue by Payor Source Texas Acute Care Hospitals, 1996



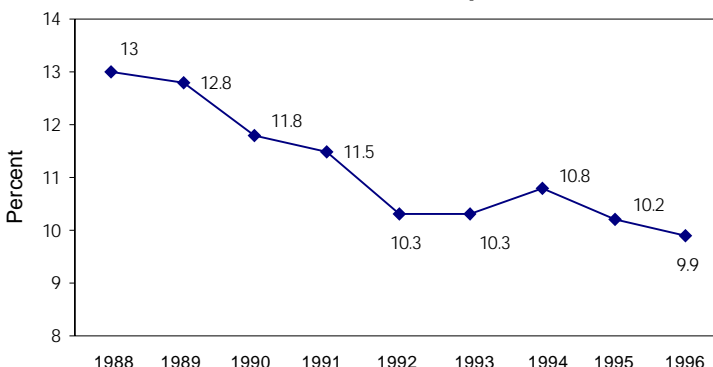
- Gross patient revenue or hospital billed charges for care was \$35.5 billion.
- Government payor sources including Medicare and Medicaid were responsible for 56% of the hospital billings.
- Medicare was the largest payor source accounting for 40% of the billed charges. Third party payors was the second largest payor source accounting for 34% of the billed charges.

### Uncompensated Care (Bad Debt and Charity) Texas Acute Care Hospitals, 1988-1996



- Uncompensated care doubled from \$1.7 billion in 1988 to \$3.6 billion in 1996.
- In 1996, 49% of the uncompensated care was provided by public hospitals, 34% was provided by nonprofit hospitals, and 17% was provided by for-profit hospitals.
- Charity care accounted for 53% (\$1.92 billion) of total uncompensated care.

### Uncompensated Care as a Percentage of Gross Patient Revenue, Texas Acute Care Hospitals, 1988-1996



- One dollar out of every \$10 dollars billed for care in Texas acute care hospitals was attributed to uncompensated care.
- Uncompensated care as a percentage of gross patient revenue declined from 13% in 1988 to 10% in 1996, a decrease of 24%.
- Uncompensated care as a percentage of gross patient revenue was 26% for public hospitals, 7% for nonprofit hospitals and 5% for for-profit hospitals.

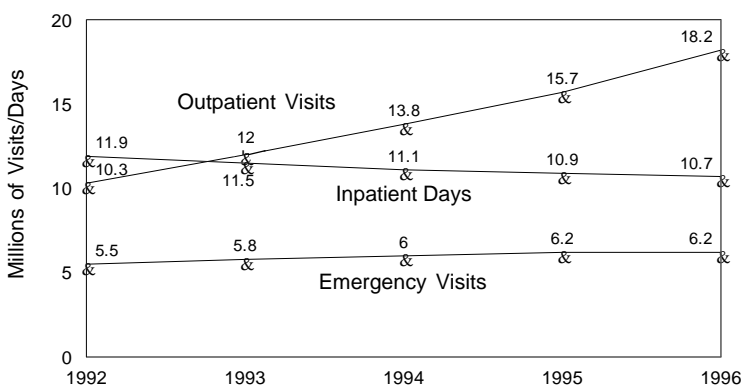
### Inpatient Utilization Texas Acute Care Hospitals 1992-1996

	Admissions Total (in millions)	Inpatient Days Total (in millions)	Average Length of Stay (in days)	Utilization Rate per 1,000 Population	Staffed Bed Occupancy Rate (%)	Licensed Bed Occupancy Rate (%)
1992	1.94	11.9	6.2	676	55.8	45.6
1993	1.93	11.5	5.9	636	55.2	46
1994	1.95	11.1	5.7	604	53.6	42.6
1995	1.96	10.9	5.5	583	53.9	42.1
1996	1.99	10.7	5.4	559	50.1	40.2

During the five year period between 1992 through 1996:

- admissions increased by 3%; inpatient days decreased by 10%.
- the average length of stay decreased by 13%.
- the utilization rate decreased by 17%.
- the staffed bed occupancy rate decreased by 10%.
- the licensed bed occupancy rate decreased by 12%.

### Outpatient Visits, Emergency Visits and Inpatient Days Texas Acute Care Hospitals, 1992-1996



- Hospital utilization data indicate declining inpatient utilization and increasing use of outpatient services.
- Outpatient visits increased by 77% while inpatient days decreased by 10% between 1992 and 1996.
- Emergency visits increased by 13% during this period.